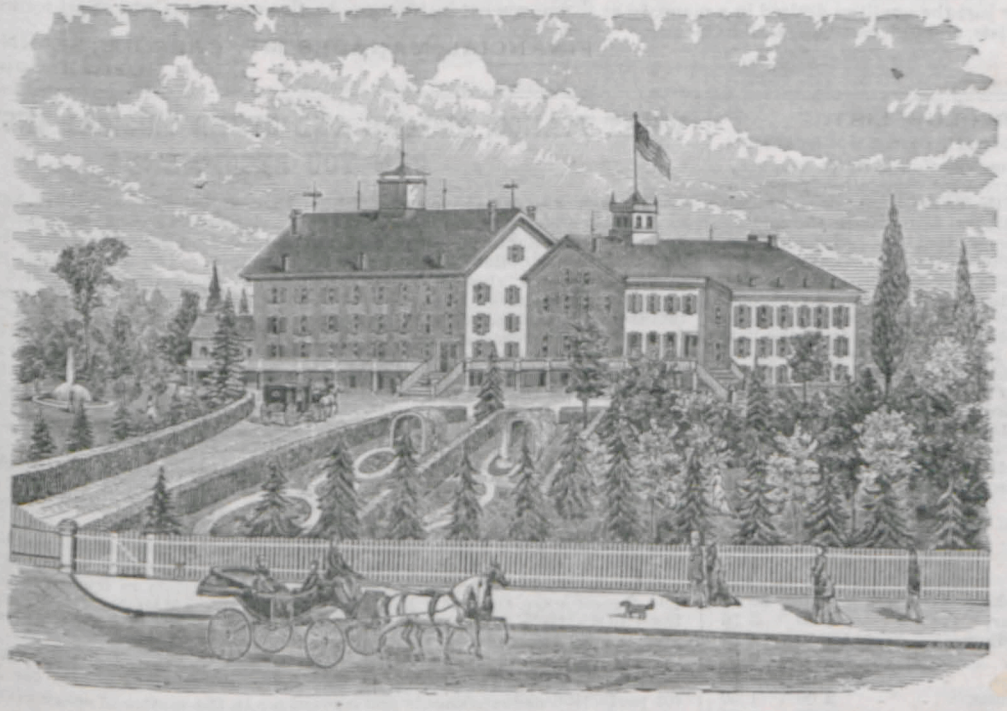
THE OREAD

—OF—

MT. CARROLL SEMINARY.



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In answer to the above query, which I am almost daily receiving, have to say—*such as I have confidence in.* The country is flooded with "cheap" instruments. I *can* sell any make manufactured—at prices from one hundred dollars and upwards for a piano, and twenty-five dollars and upwards for an organ. The very cheap instruments are made to sell—are "shoddy" indeed, and I do not *recommend* them. If a customer *must* have one of this class, I can give it to him cheaper than the cheapest, with the manufacturers' warrantee, but *not with my recommend.* I will not recommend an instrument for the sake of securing a sale, or because I can make a larger profit on it than another. It is not my province to point out the makes I will not deal in, but it is my privilege to explain on what I base my confidence in an instrument. I can recommend such as I have tested by the severest of all tests—school use, and found to stand the test for many years. Some of these are not among the high-priced makes, but the test has satisfied me, and they meet the want of a large per cent. of customers, and hence I sell them. Others, the high-priced and universally recognized standard instruments, I sell also. The names of over thirty different makes appear on our sale books. Let a purchaser say to me frankly about how much money he can put into an instrument, and I will name the one that in my judgment, based on an experience of over twenty-five years in selling instruments, dictates as the best that can be done for the sum named. If a customer has a preference for a certain make, let him name it and the lowest price at which he can buy it, and I will give my prices. We have over thirty different instruments in use in the Seminary, thus testing a variety of leading makes. Of Pianos our *favorites* are the CHICKERING and the McCAMMON. Of Organs, the PRINCE, the CLOUGH & WARREN, and the MASON & HAMLIN. Of Guitars, the MARTIN and the BENA.

The makes of Pianos advertised may be seen and tested at the Seminary. Let all interested call and examine them; especially would we commend the *Uprights*, which for perfection as instruments and *convenience* in the matter of space occupied, will commend them to any purchaser.

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F. A. W. Shimer, Financial Manager of Mt. Carroll Seminary, makes a specialty in the trade, furnishing the above named parties with organs, pianos, etc., at greatly reduced prices, and none other than first-class instruments sold. Correspond before purchasing, and learn particulars.

To Nurserymen, Horticulturists, Florists, and Wholesale Dealers in Nursery and Greenhouse Plants.

To answer the frequent solicitations from nurserymen to take stock in part payment for a piano or organ, I have to say to all: Yes, I can use large quantities of your products every spring and fall, and will give you liberal trades. Let all who are wanting an instrument of any sort write me what class of stock you have to turn out and how expensive an instrument you wish, and I will give you particulars.

Address, F. A. W. SHIMER,

FINANCIAL MANAGER MT. CARROLL SEMINARY,

MT. CARROLL, ILL.

THE OREAD

—OF—

MOUNT CARROLL SEMINARY.

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LITTLE CARRIE.

BY LIBBIE HUNT HALL.

Baby life but just begun,
Deep its innocence hath won.
Velvet hands
With their softly clinging touch,
In their helplessness, how much,
As with bands,
Draw they love to her sweet life
With such dainty beauty rife.

Absolute her rule, but now,
To her sceptre subjects bow;
Who, I ween,
With accordant voice agree,
That the little lady be
Household queen.
Queen of hearts, perhaps, some day,
She may hold a wider sway.

Sometimes, deep in baby's eyes,
Dawns a look of sweet surprise,
At the new
Scenes which come with every day,
All along the untried way
She must go.
May "Our Father" keep her feet
Where few stones the pathway beat.

Voiceless pledge of wedded love,
Is this little fairy dove.
May she be
All those fond hearts picture now,
Proud light breaking on the brow
Fair to see.
Precious gift allowed by Heaven
In their keeping to be given.

—ST. LOUIS, 1880.

Reason's Reign.

The relation of king and subject has always had an existence. Centuries ago, royal courts were thronged by the nobility, homage was shown to rulers, and the same scenes are enacted to-day. Throughout all lands a controlling power is recognized. The Japanese have their emperor, the Britains acknowledge the power of their queen, the Danes their king, and even in our own land of boasted liberty, the dusky man of the forest seeks favor in the eyes of his chief. The palaces of most kings are made beautiful by architectural designs and embellished with earth's richest adornments; yet there are other rulers who, although many subjects may kneel beneath their sceptres, have not these costly palaces. King Mammon, although the possessor of untold wealth, is often found dwelling in the lowly cottage of the hermit. King Alcohol as often reigns supreme in the basement of a dilapidated tenement house as in marble halls. King Reason's shrines are found, not alone in palatial apartments, but in those in which Dame Fortune has distributed her gifts less freely.

In the more unsettled ages of society, when codes and statute books were unknown, King reason was consulted by those desirous of dispensing justice. Since those primeval times, dynasties have existed and passed away; one nation has conquered another and yet Reason still holds sway. His realm, like that of England, is "one on which the sun never sets." England can claim possessions in many countries, but there is not a land in which Reason's subjects are not found. His court is open to all, and poor and rich alike enter. Those who are interested in affairs of state, those who are interested in matters of arbitration, and even those who would test fancy or desire, are suppliants at his throne. Experience has shown that the popular mind refuses to accept measures not in keeping with King Reason's ideas of justice. The power of this king has not developed within a few centuries, but has existed since the creation of mind itself. From the time when a doubting people heard the entreaty, "Come let us reason together," even until to-day, his influence has been no less strong.

The condition of a country when Reason is not king, is indeed pitiable. The ship of state of that land is no sea worthy vessel, destined to outride the storms of political contention, but a light craft soon to be swept away. That country is most peaceable whose ruler is most devoted to King Reason. Those subjects, most rebellious who are bound by restrictions opposed to his tactics. This ruler has many enemies, and among them all none are more effective in deluding his subjects than Passion. The many crimes committed daily afford instances of Reason's shrine having been deserted for that of Passion. In a day when King Reason's reign shall be universal, and he, first of all, consulted, then less of crime will be known. Then will the field of battle not so often be the field of glory, and he who bows low before Reason's throne will be considered greater than he who courts the god of war.

ELVA CALKINS.

The bonded debt of the University of Virginia has been reduced to $80,000.

The Practical Woman.

What a treasure we have in a practical woman. It must have been the virtue of such a one that King Solomon praised in some of his proverbs. The practical woman is eminently useful in all departments in which women should excel. Let us notice her first in the sick room, where so much depends on the quietness, order and skill of the nurse. We find no creaking doors or noisy shoes where she reigns supreme. The articles which are generally used about the sick are near by, where they can be reached immediately when wanted, thus saving time and confusion. The medicines are placed neatly on the table, or, if possible, set somewhere out of sight; not, as in so many cases, standing around anywhere to suit the convenience of the individual in attendance. The little things to which the inexperienced person finds so hard to attend, seem to come perfectly easy and natural to our practical friend. Let us watch her now in the larger sphere of keeping house. To none but one who has had actual experience in this work, does the expression "keeping house" come with its full significance. Such a one only can form any idea of all that the term implies. First in the day, breakfast must be prepared, and when eaten, comes the interesting process of washing the dishes. After that is accomplished, the house, at least the kitchen, dining and sitting rooms must be swept and dusted. If there are any little folks around, this work may be performed several times a day and then the room will not be orderly. It is very encouraging when one thinks she has put the house in order, to have the little folks decide to have a good time indoors. If we are to judge their fun by the state of the room after they have finished playing, they certainly must have had "a good time." I remember two ways of having this "good time," both equally effective in making a room anything but orderly. The first is playing cars. In this interesting game every available chair is taken and placed one behind another in a row, with a large arm or rocking chair for the engine. Collisions were not unfrequent occurrences, and many a chair became a sad wreck. The second game is keeping store. This is not so exciting as the other, but the result, as regards the state

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F. A. W. SHIMER and ADA C. JOY,
Publishers and Proprietors.

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The almanac convinces us that another term is now chronicled in the past, and we wonder at the sprightliness of Old Time.

The summer vacation passed so quickly that September seemed almost linked to the eventful days of June; the sound of the good-byes that had songs or sighs, or sobs in them, had scarcely died away, when merry greetings echoed through the library hall.

The programme followed out on the ninth gave us a realizing sense of the entrance upon the school duties of another year; and in a few days order and industry reigned supreme.

The new members of the family soon became acquainted, while our schoolmates who did not return, were pleasantly remembered.

Though text-books demand close attention, there is time for interest in the affairs of the Nation, and, on the second of November, the members of the household met in the school room for the purpose of electing a president for the United States. Was it done with decorum? Why ask? Would not even a glance at the august assembly vouch for that? Was it with interest and anxiety that we waited the returns? Possibly; but we trust no one intimates that expectation of office was written on any of the faces of those present, in case of their candidate being elected. We can but modestly accept the unexpressed gratitude of the Nation for placing General Garfield at the head of Government.

The twenty-fifth of November found all willing for a day of rest from study, and ready for a day of merry-making in general. Everybody was a special committee, appointed to make everybody else happy. A well grounded suspicion of the presence of mince pies and turkeys prepared us, in a degree, for what was before us on obeying the dinner bell. Almost the Utopian idea of the school girl was carried out; flowers added beauty to the tastefully arranged tables, and, as we stood waiting the signal, to be seated, one might think the grace of the plants to vie with the sweetness of the blossoms. The rays of light from the lamps above must have had the magic of reflecting pleasant expressions to faces, for surely there was not a clouded one in the room.

After dinner all went to the parlors, where mirth and industry prevailed. Here might be noticed the influence of the practice of the majority on the minority, for the boys had taken on the spirit of the girls in the line of work with the needle and the crochet-hook. May be it was not so marked that grace and dexterity of motion crowned the effort, as that the most complex designs were wrought in zeyhyr—too intricate to understand, too carefully done to be unraveled. Notwithstanding the gaiety, there would creep into the mind of how and where each member would be when time again hurries by Thanksgiving. Many here, perhaps, following the ideas of the text books; some in their homes building those castles noted for frailty, others learning to say with the poet, "Life is real."

On the following day there was a repitition of ordinary school work, until the bell rang at half past four, when mystery filled the air; whispers sounded in the halls and well guarded bundles and boxes found their way into rooms. But in the evening the mystery was explained in the coming forth of many forms incognito. How entire failure meets the efforts of the pen to describe the costumes or to delineate character expressed in the faces. It must be mentioned, however, that one character called forth the sympathy of the party—Mr. Josiah Allen's wife wandered thro' the parlors and seemed almost heart-broken at failing to find Josiah; nor was Betsy Bobbit near to soothe with lines of hope inspiring poetry. The Last Rose of Summer, though conscious of the fading of all her loveliness, was a happy being in comparison with the one searching for, and grieving over, the ungallant Josiah. The prophecies of Fortunetta failed to awaken hope; the charming simplicity of Maud Muller, or the elegant attire of the Turkish lady occasioned no remark, and even the preposterous mishaps of Topsy in catching imaginary flies could not gain even a smile. It is the avowed intention of Mrs. Josiah to turn both time and talent from the care of Josiah, to the writing of a book entitled, "The Fool-hardiness of Pleasure Exertions."

And now as we look to the duties before us in another term, we may inquire into the work of the students at the close of the last session, that we may judge of the improvement and progress when the coming term shall take the place of the past. We find the younger members well acquainted with the "X. Y. Z.," and the negative exponent of Algebra; the Sophomores meditating on Geometrical queries; the Juniors surprised at the conception of Virgil, Milton and Shakespeare; and the Seniors, though they have followed the ideas of Butler with interest, can but sing a few classical lines (to the tune of "Old Grimes," in double-quick time,) beginning with, "We leave our Butlers at the close of school," "And ne'er would study more."

E. W.

The term of school just closed, has been characterized by the industry of teachers and pupils. The Seminary is usually a poor place for idlers, and this year has not been more favorable for them than have others of the past. It will be noticed that there are some changes in the corps of teachers. Miss Cooley, a graduate of Oswego Normal, has introduced, with marked success, some of the methods of instruction used in that well-known and highly esteemed institution. Miss Merritt, a former pupil of Prof. Olney, of Ann Arbor University, exhibits, in her work, much mathematical exactness.

Misses Thompson and Strong are already known to a large number of our readers as young ladies who excelled in music when pupils at the Seminary.

Miss Clara White, who spent the latter part of last year in Boston, continuing the study of music and elocution, has returned to her teaching with redoubled enthusiasm, and with her faith in the thoroughness of work done in Mt. Carroll Seminary confirmed by comparing it with some of the first institutions of the East. Miss White's friends among our readers will be pleased to know she received from her instructors a great deal of encouragement in the line of her specialties.

Mrs. Hazzen has been spending the fall in Boston, that she may receive the musical advantages for hearing and study that only a large city can furnish. She returns to the Seminary soon to resume her duties as Principal of the Vocal Department. Mrs. Hazzen (formerly Miss Dearborn) has been connected with the Seminary for more than a decade. The growth and prosperity of the music department is very largely due to her influence, as she combines fine taste, musical ability and culture, and keeps fully up with the times, by frequently putting herself in contact with the musical world.

To the subscribers of THE OREAD, who did not receive their November number, we would say that we will extend the time of their subscription so they may not be losers.

The manual labor department of Mt. Carroll Seminary deserves frequent notice. There is no other institution in the land that offers such opportunities to those who want to help themselves. There are many capable young ladies who are without sufficient means to obtain an education, who gladly perform manual labor that they may have the advantages of school. They are benefitted and also benefit others, for, feeling the need of industry as students, they frequently prove among the most efficient of our number, and by their untiring efforts, often help to spur others who realize less the value of time. The Mt. Carroll Seminary may well feel proud of its Manual Labor Department—proud on account of the help it has afforded, and proud of the young ladies who have shown so much spirit and enterprise when students, and, in after years, when among the world's workers.

Misses Miles and Angle, members of the class of '79, are continuing the study of music in Boston. We are much pleased to hear that their instructors claim they seldom receive pupils so well prepared as are these two young ladies. This is saying much for the industry of our friends, and reflects a great deal of credit upon Miss Kendall and Mrs. Hazzen, under whose training they have been for the past three years.

Wm. S. Shirk, former student in Mt. Carroll Seminary, now an attorney in Sedalia, Mo., in his characteristic style, writes Mrs. Shimer, "Garfield having been elected and the democratic majority greatly reduced in Missouri, I want a piano." Mrs. Shimer has ordered an instrument for him, and holds herself in readiness to sell any others musically inclined on account of political victory.

Marriages.

Since our last issue Ida L. Briggs, of Delevan, Wis., has been united by marriage to Geo. M. Humphrey, Esq., of Pawnee, Nebraska.

Lillian D. Riley, of Washington, D. C., to Elliott S. West, of Rockford, Ill.

Gertrude Brown, of Frankfort, to H. C. Murrah.

Selina Pierce, of Milwaukee, to John Bartlet, of Mt. Carroll.

Mrs. Nellie Reese Thomas to O. S. Record, of Rock Island.

Fannie McCartney to Charles Mallory, both of Sterling, Ill.

Emma Tomlinson to Mr. Loveland, both of Mt. Carroll.

Charles Garlock to a lady from New York. (We have not heard the name of the lady.)

Editorial Notes.

While in Lynn, Mass., Mrs. Shimer visited Mrs. Alice Ives Breed, in her own home. This home is a charming one made so by what wealth, guided by cultured taste can purchase. But though Art has so adorned it, Nature has more in giving three bright, beautiful little girls, who are, at once, the pride and joy of their father and mother. Mrs. Breed, a daughter of Dr. Ives, of Chicago, will be remembered as a member of the class of '71. She and her husband have lately returned from an extended European trip.

Mrs. Shimer had the pleasure of meeting Miss Susie Sherman in Lynn, Mass. Miss Sherman was known to the students of ten years ago, as a skilled teacher of painting. In much of the time that has past since she was in the West, she has been devoting herself to a careful study of Art, but lately has laid aside her brush to care for an invalid mother.

Mrs. Shimer also visited Mrs. Dearborn, and found her as cheerful as when she took a motherly interest in the Seminary girls. Those who shared that interest in '70–'71, will be glad to know that Time is dealing kindly with their friend, and will wish that peace and joy may crown these later days of her life.

Class of '80.

Misses Angle and Miles are continuing the study of music in Boston. Their address is No. 3 Boylston Place, Boston.

Miss Benton is at her home, which is now at Galva, Ill.

Miss Coleman is spending the winter visiting friends in the East.

Miss Duell is teaching music in Fairbury, Ill.

Susie Hostetter is continuing the study of Greek at the Seminary, preparatory to a year in Smith's College.

Miss Melendy, still in delicate health, remains at home in Mt. Carroll.

The Misses Mackay are still actively engaged in the practical duties of home.

Miss Pinkham is spending the winter in Upper Alton, Ill.

Miss Stevens and the Misses Shirk are at home. Clara Shirk assists her father in his business by acting as his bookkeeper. Susie expects to continue the study of music at the Seminary the latter part of the year.

Miss Thornton has a music class in Canton, Ill.

Of the Mt. Carroll Seminary, the Fulton *Ledger* says: "We cannot recommend this institution too highly. We *know* it cannot be excelled in the West. The appointments are all first-class, and the course of study equal to any institution of its kind."

Mrs. Shimer has lately returned from the East, having spent over a month in Massachusetts, New Hampshire and New York. She reached Boston in time to attend the National Convention of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, acting as delegate from the fifth congressional district of Illinois. While in Massachusetts, she visited institutions of learning; among them LaSalle Seminary, the Harvard University and Wellesley College. Mrs. Shimer, Mrs. Hazzen, Miss Currier, Miss Angle and Miss Miles boarded at the same place, and enjoyed together many of the good things of the city. On Mrs. Shimer's return, she visited friends in Saratoga county, N. Y., going once more in the vicinity of her childhood's home, and enjoyed again the sparkling waters of Saratoga's far-famed springs. Before leaving for the West, she took a flying trip through a part of New Hampshire. Believing our girls will be interested, we quote from a private letter giving a description of this part of New England. "I can not give you any idea of the road we had to drive over. I had heard of New Hampshire hills and granite, but dear me! Imagine a continual succession of hills like the worst one that leads from town to Louden, and you have some idea of the road. Then imagine a continuous line of stone wall on each side for the farm fences, and then the sides of the roads piled full of loose rocks that they could find no other place for; then a horse on whose mouth the bit had no more impression than if you were to pull upon a whirlwind. I never experienced anything like it, except the two or three times in my life that I have pulled upon a runaway horse. * * * This country is so unlike anything I ever saw or dreamed of, or that you ever saw or heard of, that it seems utterly impossible to describe it or give you any idea of it. I mentioned the hills from town to Louden, but that is too tame. They are infants beside the hills we drove over, and they tell me they selected the best routes, that is the "levellest ones." They wondered with each other what I would say if I were to ride over certain other hills they named. I am satisfied with what I have driven over and beg to be excused from trying them. I thought, when I saw certain parts of Pennsylvania, I had a slight idea of rocks, but it was only a hint of what New Hampshire can show. I never saw a storm at sea, or very rough water of any sort, but I think I can imagine something of it. The surface of the country here suggests the comparison. It is as though the whole surface of the country had, at some

time, been as free to move as the waters of the ocean, and that a terrific storm had passed over, lashing this surface or body of material into immense waves all broken in every conceivable shape, and rolling mountain high, tossing to the surface immense granite boulders, and then when in this condition, the whole had solidified. Imagine this scene, and wherever there was a crack or a crevice between two rocks, a tree had sprung up, grown to a size for lumber, been cut down leaving a new growth of stunted pines and white birch to occupy the ground, or rocks, that are not covered with the everlasting trailing juniper. If you can now imagine loose rocks of sizes from one to two feet in diameter scattered all over the surface of any ground that happened to escape the solid boulders and ledges of rock, and you have some little conception of the farming country we passed over. Of course, if one goes to this part of the State for the scenery, for something wild beyond description he gets it, and when I became somewhat accustomed to the hills, so I did not fear so much, I enjoyed the scenery, but to think of it as a country to live in—where people must earn a living, it seems terrible. Still the strangest part of all, is the country, dotted over with thickly settled neighborhoods, almost villages, all good houses, mostly large, and neatly painted white."

The houses seem to have been dropped down without any regard to the points of compass, just wherever they found ground enough to dig a cellar. Very few have fences around them; many stand right on the street, it may be with a gable, or a side, or a corner, to the street, seemingly just as it happened. In all the country we drove over, (altogether it amounted to some thirty-five miles) I scarcely saw a person who seemed at work, excepting here and there a shoemaker peering out of the window of a little brown shop dropped on some hillside. In all this drive, I do not think I saw one hundred acres that seemed to have been plowed, and what there was would be in patches from the size of our flower garden to that of the lawn Northeast of the Seminary, and that not on a level. But language fails me." Mrs. Shimer adds "that while the old Granite State may be an excellent State to emigrate from, I know from happy experience that it is a magnificent State to visit in. Our Yankee friends live so cozy and nice and entertain their guests with such a hearty cordiality that we can not but at once feel at home. I saw New Hampshire in the most unpromising season of the year (November) when the rocks were all exposed to view, and yet almost everywhere there was thrift and indications of wealth, and among the people the highest culture. How I wish I might visit this part of the country in the summer or early autumn, scaling the White Mountains, and seeing the old Granite State in its glory of beautiful scenery for which it is so justly famous. Then again, I would wish this people might visit the West and see an Illinois corn-field. If only Yankee calculation could be combined with Western opportunities, our Illinois farmers would be millionaires."

The National Convention of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, held at Boston the latter part of October, which Mrs. Shimer attended, was one of special interest. This Union is a power that is felt by the Nation. Connected with it are some of the noblest women of the land. This last convention has given evidence of the ability of those who stand at the helm. The meetings throughout were characterized by such order and dispatch as is exhibited only by those possessing decided executive ability. All interested in the cause of woman are gratified to see so many marks of progress as are shown at the public gatherings of these later years. America has reason to be proud of such women as Mrs. Livermore and Miss Willard. We have no superior orators on the platform to-day than are these two ladies. There is hope for advancement in virtue when such are willing to lend their talents to the temperance cause.

The West has been liberally represented in this work. California sends way across the country its full share of delegates. Iowa furnishes the legal temperance champion in the talented Mrs. Foster, and no part of the country can claim a more persistent worker than does Illinois in Miss West of Galesburg; while the above mentioned efficient president also hails from our own prairie State. But we really know nothing of section lines in this war against liquor. We are glad of efficient generals whether California, Texas or Massachusetts gives birth to them. The rest of us, in earnest in this matter, will do what lies in our power if it is only to cheer on the fighting band. We may not all of us have sufficient grace to be as pleasant "as sunshine," but we do expect to be as "persistent as fate."

Laura Holland has returned to Ewing College, Ewing, Ill., to take charge of the music department. She has lately bought an $800 McCammon piano.

We copy below the circular of Miss C. V. Shaw's Art School. Miss Shaw was formerly a student of the Mount Carroll Seminary:

"Miss C. V. Shaw, Portrait and Landscape Painter, and Teacher of Drawing and Painting, 322 Nicollet Avenue, Minneapolis, Minnesota. Miss Shaw refers to her teachers, Mr. J. Stokes, R. A. prize graduate of the Royal Academies of Dublin and London, and now director of an Art School in New York City; also, to Mr. Robinson, formerly of Paris, now of Boston, private pupil of Millet, and pupil of Gerome and Cabonel, of the French Academy of Fine Arts. She also refers to her brothers, J. M. and Geo. K. Shaw, and to the following well-known gentlemen of Minneapolis: Rev. Dr. Neil, Rev. Dr. Van Anda, S. H. Chute, M. D., Rev. Dr. Knickerbacker, Rev. Dr. Sample, W. L. Tiffany."

Miss Shaw is now forming classes in drawing and painting. Those desirous of studying any branch of the art, will please apply early at her studio, between the hours of 10 a. m., and 5 p. m.

Every advantage will be afforded those whose time is limited.

Instruction will be given in the following departments.

Elementary Drawing in Pencil, Crayon and Charcoal.

Drawing from Objects.

Flower-Painting on Silk, Satin and Porcelain.

China and Decorative Painting.

Landscape and figures in Oil and Water-Colors.

Orders received for Portraits, Landscapes and Decorative works.

Visitors always welcome.

Only Five Hours Ride from Chicago

We have to congratulate ourselves that Mt. Carroll is located on one of the greatest thoroughfares, if not the greatest, in the country. The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad controls over 2,700 miles of road, and is constantly adding to its lines. By the recent new branch opened we are able to make the run to Chicago in five hours. This new connection opens up communication with other roads that will enable the traveling public bound for Mt. Carroll to reach us without encountering the unpleasant delays so many have experienced at Freeport and other points. In fact we begin to feel very much as though we were in the center of creation, and in direct communication with "all the world and Chicago besides." As soon as the new time table for this road reaches us, we will publish it in THE OREAD for the convenience of our patrons.

Officers of the Reunion Society for the year 1881, are as follows: President, Mrs. Tandy, of Freeport. Vice-President, Henry Metcalf. Second Vice-President, Miss Sarah Hostetter. Secretary, [illegible] Lee. Executive Committee, C. L. Hostetter, Robert Campbell, Mrs. Dr. [illegible] many, Mrs. Shimer and Miss Jay.

The McCammon Piano,

(Originally the Boardman & Gray), is coming to the front in every particular. With the improvements made the last year, and the great popularity it is daily gaining, there is no question but it may be ranked the peer of any make in the country, and the time is not far in the future when the McCammon square, square grand and upright pianos will be acknowledged the successful rival of the Steinway and Chickering. We quote from our customers just in receipt of new McCammon pianos. One says "my piano came all right in every particular —not a scratch or blemish and in perfect tune." Another says: "The McCammon piono came without a scratch, and seems in perfect tune except one note is slightly flat. I do not think I ever heard a piano of ordinary grade the tone of which I like so well." * * "I do not think I ever heard an ordinary square piano which excels this one in any particular." Another says: "The 'Little Beauty' came in perfect condition and I do think it the sweetest piano I ever heard for a small parlor." This last refers to McCammon's smallest sized square piano. Says another, "I must say this little beauty is the sweetest, purest toned little piano I ever saw, and is handsomely finished."

For ourselves, we can say, after using this same make for twenty-five years, giving them the severest test any piano can have—constant use in school and Conservatory—by the side of probably a score or more different makes, that the McCammon pianos stand in tune the best and bear use, and abuse even, the best of any piano we are acquainted with. For the best pianos at lowest possible rates, Address,

Financial Manager,
Mt. Carroll Seminary,
Carroll Co., Ill.

Early Marriages.

A school-boy and girl in Ohio lately, aged respectively eighteen and sixteen, belonging to families of good social standing, but straitened in means, eloped and were married. The lad struggled for a few months to support his wife, but he had neither trade nor profession, and appears to have been a weak, sentimental boy, physically unfit for the hard manual labor to which he was driven. Despair and want at last unsettled his reason, and a few weeks ago he shot both himself and his wife, "to end," as he wrote, "this miserable failure of living."

He succeeded in killing himself, but his wife lived, a wretched woman, aged in passion, in misery, and in all the tragic possibilities of life, while yet only a child in years.

Almost every one of our readers has known among his acquaintances one such hasty marriage of immature young people. They did not end in suicide and murder, but in slow, wearing wretchedness.

A lad meets a young girl at a picnic or party. He falls in love with her, because her eyes are bright, or because she leads the German gracefully. She has an equally sure foundation for a lifelong happiness in his fine tenor voice or black moustache. The commands of their parents or advice of friends is regarded as cruel interference with the holy passion of love; they rush headlong into marriage.

The boy knows nothing of the difficulties of life beyond his Cæsar, algebra, and the base-ball ground; to the girl the world has consisted of "the girls," new dresses, and unlimited caramels. So equipped, they start out together to face the trials that wrench the souls of men and women, to maintain a household, to rear up children. Their lives often result in that wretchedness which follows heavy duties and total incompetency for them. The transient fancy which they mistook for love passes away, and too often mutual disgust follows.

As a rule, too, disease and premature age follow the attempt to carry a wife and mother's burden in early youth. The husband, by dint of intercouse with men, gains knowledge and intelligence far in advance of his wife, and regards her as a dead weight, a mill-stone hung around his neck. Thus two lives, had they matured slowly, might have been strong, beautiful and helpful, are ruined by that headstrong mistake of a day.

PERSONALS.

Hattie Wiley had a large class in music in the vicinity of her home, Hillsboro, Ill., during the summer and early fall. She has returned to continue her study.

Fannie L. Eldred, of Eau Claire, Wis., writes: "I hope to give you a call during the winter, and to find that I'm not entirely forgotten. I remember with much pleasure the days spent with you, and have never quite given up the hope of going back." We sincerely hope we may have the pleasure of striking hands once more with our friend.

We are glad to hear again from May Smith, now Mrs. Kelley. She writes us from Whitehall, Mich. She will be remembered as a member of the class of 1870.

Mrs. Mary DeWitt St. John gives her present address as Creston, Iowa. She writes: "The place I held for nearly two years and a half with A. B. G. & Co. at the Rapids is now filled by my old classmate, Mattie Vernon." Miss Vernon and Mrs. St. John were members of the class of '76.

Mrs. E. F. Lyman, formerly Nannie Simmons, is living in Crete, Saline Co., Nebraska.

Mrs. Nettie Wilder Ireland is living in Glenwood, Iowa. Mr. Ireland has gone into business in that enterprising little town, and they will make the place their home for the present.

Maggie Fisher, with her mother, is visiting relatives in Philadelphia.

Miss Pratt of the class of '74 has lately returned from Europe, where she has spent three years in the study of music. We have before us a programme of a benefit concert given in Galesburg, in which she took a leading part. In her are united real musical ability and persevering industry, so we doubt not she fully meets the expectation of her friends as a musical artist.

At the opening of the fall term, we of the Seminary, as well as old friends of the town, enjoyed a visit from Rev. T. Campbell, of Delevan, Ill. Rev. Campbell came as pastor of the Baptist Church about 1860. He was here at the time the meeting house, now in use, was completed; and, with his family, made many sacrifices to carry on the work. He was interested in the Mt. Carroll Seminary in its early history, and has continued that interest through the years in which he has been absent. He left with us his daughter, Elia, who remains to pursue the study of music as well as branches selected from the regular course.

Rev. T. Powell and wife visited friends in New York during the past summer, and returned to Chicago with Mrs. Shimer. They will spend the winter at home in Ottawa. The many friends of Elder Powell will be very sorry to hear that he is in delicate health.

Miss Currier, who won many friends at the Seminary during her short stay last spring, is as busy, as busy can be, teaching elocution part of the day in some of the Grammar schools of Boston, and part in Tufts College, beside having private pupils.

Mary E. Hills is teaching in Oakland Valley, Ill.

Etta Kenyon is teaching in Alden, Iowa.

Miss Randall has a select school in Mt. Albert, Ont., Canada.

Kate Burke is teaching in West Liberty, Iowa.

Bird Malony was so successful in her summer's teaching she has been called to the same school this winter, having spent the first quarter of the year at the Seminary.

Alice Green has charge of the Grammar school in Perry, Ill. Her sister, Jennie, is a member of our school.

Miss Cummings, a classmate of Miss Green, has been teaching near Mt. Carroll, and, at the same time, has been studying Latin, privately, at the Seminary.

The Growth of Painting.

There is probably no subject, of which most students and the public generally are more ignorant than the Growth of the Fine Arts.

We have time only to trace but one feature of one of the four grand divisions of the arts—that of Painting. Pictures go back to the very earliest ages; words, ideas were expressed by rude drawings, and to-day if two persons do not understand each other's language, it is most natural to express their thoughts in pictures and gestures. The white settler can easily tell the meaning of the friendly Indian, who sketches upon the sand a number of bows, arrows and tomahawks, then points with anxious face into the forest.

The Greek word, Graphein, means both drawing and writing. We are told that the first attempts at painting was in skiagrams, or simple darkened outline, very similar to the silhouette of the present time.

The next advance was the monogram, the same as the skiagram, only some parts of the body were added within the outline, by leaving the light through the dark surface. Examples of these are found on very ancient vases, which gives us some of the oldest illustrations of Homer.

From this it was easy to step to monochromo, or paintings of one color. These were made by taking a "smoothe surface, painting it over with white. When thoroughly dry, it was covered with a mixture of wax and resin, of a red, brown or black tint. Through this with a firm, pointed style or bodkin, the outlines were drawn, which showed white through the wax, shading in the lights with a finer point. As the wax was soft, if the line was wrong, it was easily corrected with the finger, and after all was finished the wax was dried, then varnished, which softened the whole picture, the brightest lights being again touched out with the style."

This was in the earliest days of Greek art, before even the human body was drawn with its beautiful curves and proportions; but with slow progress this nation at last reached perfection of form, expression of feeling by means of the attitude, and some degree of expression of the passions by means of the features.

Illumination or ornamented letters and illustrations, colored in brilliant tints in the books of parchment, are very ancient. The edicts or decrees of the Emperors were often in illuminated letters of gold and silver, on purple sheets of parchment; but when we read in Greek and Latin authors that portraits were found in ancient books, we must not expect to see perfect copies of the face with delicate lights and shades, but mere outlines or sketches, these often very rough and expressionless.

Later in history painting stood side by side with sculpture in Greece. There must have been the same perfection of form as in her statuary, as we read of the perfection and grace of Appelles and Protogenes, in their drawings, and we know that colors were used at that time though not in the varied tints of later art. That these paintings of those early ages were held in high esteem, may be shown by the prices paid for them. Cæsar paid for two pictures of Timomaches, eighty talents, or $86,400. A picture by Aristides, (who was among the first to begin to express passion by the features,) called Beautiful Bacchus, was sold for 100 talents, or $108,000, and the town of Scicyon refused to part with her treasures even to cancel her enormous debt.

All traces of the easel pictures of these ages, with one exception, are lost; we know them only by the descriptions of the historians of the times.

The most ancient pictures we find preserved, are upon the ancient vases, the walls of the ruins at Tebus in Egypt, in the Catacombs at Rome and Naples, and in the baths and dwellings of Herculaneum and Pompeii. Most of these ancient walls are painted in distemper, that is, the plaster being made smoothe, the colors which are still bright, were mixed with the juice of the Fig tree, or some substance like the white of an egg, and put on when the plaster was dry and hard as may be proved by scraping a bit of them and finding a white surface.

We have also in the ruins of these last two cities, very fine mosaics; one of the largest of them represents a battle of Alexander with the Persians, and contains twenty-five persons and twelve horses nearly life size. This kind of painting is made by covering the surface with a coat of cement, and laying into it while soft, minute pieces of stone, pebbles or glass of different colors and shades. These must be perfectly laid day by day as the cement in hardening becomes imperishable; when finished, the whole is highly polished, and at a short distance has the appearance of a rich painting.

The large mosaics are the work of years, and are usually copies of some painting of the older masters. The modern mosaics are inlaid mostly with glass spun in threads, of different degrees of fineness, and of all conceivable tints. These are arranged on a stand, as a lady would lay her embroidery silks or worsteds in order. The painting is studied as one would an embroidery pattern, the required shade put in its place and broken off, then the next and the next, till the whole is filled, and looks like a mass of wires, of different colors and lengths set closely together. These are then cut and ground down, till polished and finished; out of the bristling mass appears the gems we have in easel masaics or the finer sets in jewelry.

We have come now to the grand paintings of the golden age of art—the years of Da Vince, Angelo and Raphael. Very many persons in speaking of these and other great masters, suppose them to be a matter-of-course oil paintings. While it is true, oil painting or paints mixed or ground in oil is much older than has been supposed. It was such a slow process putting on one color then tinting it dry, then putting on another, and so on, that it was not generally used. Most of the grand paintings of these masters are frescoes, painted upon prepared walls with colors ground in water with lime, put on while the outer layer of the plaster was fresh. This outer and finer layer was put on a portion at a time, and the sketch then made and painted perfectly before it dried, as it could not be retouched afterwards without showing when old; on this account the wall was sometimes dampened at night that it might longer remain (fresco) fresh. Michael Angelo was three years painting the "Fall and Redemption of Man," on the arched ceiling of the Sistine Chapel, which is one hundred and fifty feet long and fifty feet wide.

The present method of oil painting was an improvement on the old, by using some varnish or gum with the oil, to retain the tint and dry faster. It was used by Van Eyck in the latter part of the fourteenth century, and used quite generally in the fifteenth, so that some of Raphael's easel or smaller pictures on canvass are painted in oil.

Thus we have traced this form of the Growth of Painting, Simply the method of execution, to modern times. We might, with equal profit, study its growth by its degrees of perfection, both in conception and execution, and its influence upon the community as well as its struggles for freedom from the fetters of ignorance and prejudice.

S. B. C.

The Normal or Teachers' Course Is best advertised in the eminent success of those who go out from this department. School committees give to our graduates a decided preference wherever this institution is known.

For particulars and Teacher's provision, read third page of cover.

A ROSE IN AUGUST.

BY LIBBIE LUNT HALL.

Fragrant rose, in blushing bloom,
I found thee 'mid the clover,
When the leaves of summer-time
Were almost written over.
Lonely one, what dost thou here?
Why so careless linger,
When the hills will soon be traced
By Autumn's chilly finger?

Long ago thy sister flowers
Blossomed into gladness,
Underneath the skies of June,
When no tone of sadness
Could be heard among the winds—
Now we list their story,
Telling us of hollows heaped
With decaying glory.

Yet upon the Summer's brow,
Beautiful in dying,
Thou, a crimson kiss of love
Radiantly art lying;
I'll not chide thy long delay,
Tender, faithful flower,
Nor pull thee from thy thorny stem
To grace one little hour.

For me—oh, no. I'll leave here,
May no rude hand disturb thy bloom;
The summer-time hath need of thee
To breathe thy sweetness o'er her tomb.

We do not in this issue, give the time table of the Southwestern division of the C., M. & St. P. road, as there are soon to be changes made in the time of trains passing Mt. Carroll. Any of our patrons desiring information, can correspond with us directly. In our next number we will give the table in full. The intersection of the Byron extension of the Chicago & Pacific division with the Southwestern division of the C., M. & St. P., has been accomplished, and the junction, four miles East of Lanark and two West of Shannon, has become a fixture. Passenger and freight trains are now running over the new road. The bridge at Savanna will be completed so trains will run over it on the first of January. These improvements in travel will be of decided advantage to our students in passing to and from school. Three hours are saved in a trip to Chicago. The company owning this road is one of the strongest in the country. We congratulate ourselves upon being situated upon a road, the owners of which show so much enterprise and push as do the owners of the C., M. & St. P.

IMPORTANT TO THOSE WANTING BOOKS.

See "Free Books to Subscribers."

Notice, you can get any one of ten valuable books, together with two valuable papers for a year at a little more than the price of one of the papers alone or of one book alone, namely, $1 50 for the three. Address orders to Financial Manager.

Is There Anything Commonplace?

Ages ago in a dungeon in Europe, an artist was confined for a supposed crime. Here, without one ray of light to guide his hand, he drew a rough sketch upon the wall of his dungeon. Centuries afterward a man was confined in this same place for an offence which he had never committed. His innocence was known to none but himself and his God. The trial was held, the death sentence pronounced upon him, and as further punishment, he never again was to behold a ray of light. He had a dear friend, to whom he communicated his desire to see once more the sunlight. This friend bribed the jailor, who discovered an aperture in the wall through which, by removing the covering, a ray of sunlight penetrated the gloom of his dungeon. It rested upon the wall where the artist centuries before had placed, in perfect night, his rude sketch. The prisoner was amazed at the scene which so suddenly met his gaze. There, upon the wall, was represented a child in the attitude of prayer. While he looked intently, the child's face seemed to turn to him, and she seemed to say, "Trust in God." As the light passed away with the setting of the sun, he fell upon his knees, and prayed to God that in some way his innocence might be established. Before the next eve his honor was vindicated.

Only a ray of light! Commonplace on first thought, but it had done its work. It had written upon the dungeon wall a lesson of trust that saved the prisoner his life.

A lump of coal looks uninteresting enough; yet if we examine it carefully, we shall find some questions to ask even about its appearance. Looking at the smoothe surface of a piece of coal, we see fine lines which run across so closely together as to resemble the edges of the leaves of a book. If we try to break a specimen of coal, we find that it will split more easily along those lines than transversely. If we break it along one of those lines, we shall find a film of charcoal in the crack. The first thought which enters our minds is, that this coal burns, and gives flame and heat, and that this means an improvement in some way of sunbeams. This directs our thoughts to plants, and how they use up the strength of the sunbeam in their mechanism. Take an imaginary journey with me to a coal pit. We shall see that we have good evidence that coal is made of plants. Let us imagine that we have put on old clothes, and stepped into the cage and are being let down the shaft into the gallery where the miners are at work. On landing in the gallery we shall find ourselves in a kind of tunnel, with railway tracks laid along it, and laden and empty trucks approaching and going from the cage. This tunnel is very dark, and before going on our way, we want to be provided with light. Let us first reflect our light upon the roof, which is made of hard clay. We shall not have gone far before we see impressions of plants on this roof, and we immediately recognize them as the marks of ferns, for they very much resemble the forest ferns of to-day. Next look down at your feet and examine the floor, you need not search long before finding whole masses of root stems buried in the under clay, which makes the floor of the coal, and they prove to us that this under clay must have been at one time the ground in which the roots of the coal plants grew. It is natural to ask what kind of plants these were? Have we anything like them living in the world to-day? Perhaps to us it seems impossible to decide this question from mere petrified pieces of plants; but many men have given up their lives to deciphering fragments, and we have learned to know what these plants resemble. The huge trees of the coal forests, of which trunks are taken from the mines measuring from ten to fifty feet, are represented on the earth to-day by insignificant plants, not many inches high. These great trees, with the tree ferns, formed the principal plants of the coal forests. They had no flowers. As they were the only plants of their time, and had all the ground to themselves, they grew very large. By and by, when the blooming plants came, these began to crowd the old giants of the coal forests so that they dwindled from century to century, until their great-great grand children only lift up their tiny heads in marshes, and tell us that once they were large. It must have been a magnificent sight in those olden days when they grew thick and tall in the lonely marshes. We find no traces which lead us to suppose that man existed in those days, nor even birds to twitter among their branches. These majestic forests were almost silent, except when the gigantic newt went croaking through the swamps, or a kind of grasshopper chirruped on the land.

How much we owe to those plants which lived and died so long ago?. If they had been able to reason they might have said that they seemed of little use in the world. They lived and died in one spot, and were pressed out of shape down in the dark earth. There they lay for thousands of years, and no one seemed to want them. At last one day, long after man had been living on the

earth, and burning wood for fires and thus gradually using up the trees of the forests, it was discovered that this black stone would burn. Without it not only should we have been without sufficient warmth in our homes, or light in our streets, but engines, and consequently manufactories would have been rare. Transportation would have been slow, for we could have had but few railways or steamers.

Much have these plants of the far off ages done for us! No results were seen during their short existence. They lived, enjoyed the sunshine, and died. And now millions of years after their existence, we owe our greatness as a nation to the sunbeams which those plants wove into their lives. They burst forth in our fires, in our brilliant lights, and in our engines, teaching us

"That nothing walks with aimless feet!
That not one life shall be destroyed,
Or cast as rubbish to the road,
When God hath made the pile complete.'

There is a world of wonder which we may visit if we wish. It lies hidden in every grain of sand; in every dewdrop; in every gust of wind. Touch them with the wand of inquiry, that they may reveal to you the forces which govern them. We cannot imagine a tiny sunbeam, picturing the waves of which it is composed traveling incessantly from the sun, without being filled with awe at the marvellous power displayed in the infinitely small, as well as the infinitely great things of God's universe. To the poet, nothing is commonplace. Susan Cooledge has beautifully expressed this thought in her sonnet.

"A commonplace life we say and we sigh;
But why should be sigh as we say?
The commonplace sun in the commonplace sky,
Makes up the commonplace day.
The moon and the stars are commonplace things,
And the flower that blooms, and the bird that sings;
But dark were the world, and sad our lot,
If the forces failed and the sun shone not;
And God who studies each separate soul,
Out of commonplace lives makes his beautiful whole."

UNDINE SHAW.

From Savanna Times: "The new omnibus has arrived and taken up quarters at the Chambers House, and will be on to the line as soon as the depot is completed and trains commence stopping there."

Most heartily do we congratulate the Savanna people on the above acquisition. Savanna has a "boom" without question, and we are glad, for we have a little real estate interest in our sister city, and hold ourselves in readiness to sell it out when the boom reaches its crisis.

Beautiful Italy.

We copy from the Savanna "Times," a letter by Mrs. M. Hostetter Greenleaf, for a long time a Seminary student. Mrs. Greenleaf returned to America in time to eat Thanksgiving dinner with her sister, Mrs. Jennie Hostetter Reikard. Lieut. Greenleaf will be kept abroad about three months longer, after which time he will have a little respite from official duties, and be permitted to visit his home and friends again.

LEGHORN, ITALY, Sept. 18, 1880.

We have just returned from Florence where we went last week to witness the grand review by King Humbert, of thirty thousand troops, infantry, cavalry and artillery. It was a brilliant scene as you may fancy, and the rapidity and precision of the maneuvres was something wonderful. It took place in an immense open square, called "Campo di Marte," where, about eleven o'clock, the king in full uniform, accompanied by his staff, galloped down the long plain on his beautiful Arabian horse. He looked every inch a king sitting in his saddle in princely style, and saluting the troops gracefully as he passed. We had all decided the night before at the opera, where we indulged in a prolonged stare at His Majesty, that Humbert I, was by no means a handsome man, his close cropped hair, light grey eyes, huge, bristling moustache and thick nose, not being our ideal of manly beauty, but the next morning we did full justice to his manliness and energy of expression, the grace of his supple, well knit figure, and in his air of distinction, which are undoubtedly worth more than mere regularity of feature. Humbert is evidently a soldier like his father, and that his people adore him, is sufficiently evinced by the wild enthusiasm and deafening cheers which greet him whenever he appears. The night he entered the opera house all the people rose, ruthlessly interrupting the prima donna in the midst of a song, and it was some few minutes before order could be restored, and the audience quieted down to listen again. The fair Queen Maguerite was not with him. It is a well known fact that the king does not care for her, and that she is most unhappy in consequence. We used to see her often in Rome, driving and walking in the grounds of the Borghese Villa. She is a beautiful woman, but there is always a cloud of sadness over her sweet face. The king is infatuated with the sister of the Marquis de Cany, Patti's husband, and he makes no secret of his devotion. They say she is a termagant and throws wine glasses or any other little article within reach at the royal head when she is in one of her tempers. Perhaps it is the contrast between her insolence and the servility of other people which forms the attraction.

Among the troops at the review none attracted so much attention as the "Bersaglieri," the crack infantry brigade. The time these foot soldiers make is the fastest in the world. An English colonel told me last winter in Naples, that the famous English Rifle Brigade, is nowhere beside these men, and that their pace is the fastest he ever saw. It is said that they make from sixty to seventy miles a day, and that they do not live very long, the rapid marching bringing on heart disease. They are magnificent men and their uniform as picturesque as peculiar. Dark blue jackets and trousers, with red stripes and facings, light colored shoes with linen wound over the top and about the ankle, the whole surmounted by a broadbrimmed, glazed hat, with a long drooping plume of cock's feathers. This hat is placed jauntily on one side of the head, and it is a perpetual source of query to me as to how it maintains its position.

The Italian officers are the handsomest men I have ever seen. Indeed the instances are so rare in which an ugly man is seen among them, that I have often heard it remarked they must be chosen solely for their good looks. Most of them are tall splendidly formed men, with the soldierly ease and grace of carriage which their profession gives. As a rule they have jet black hair, large, flashing, dark eyes, olive complexions and perfectly chiseled features. Their handsome uniforms add of course to their appearance. These vary according to the corps, or brigade. The cavalry officers wear black, heavily corded jackets faced with red, and with a crimson velvet collar. The trousers are a pearl gray with a red stripe. The king's staff wear dark blue jackets covered with gold lace, and trousers with a gold stripe. With these uniforms, a jaunty cap, a sword always by the side, and sometimes a cloak flung gracefully over one shoulder they realize one's beau ideal of a handsome man.

I wish I could give you some idea of the charm of Florence. As a late writer in Scribner says those who care for neither art nor the antique, yet love this beautiful city. Week after week one lingers and when the time comes to go, wakens to the fact that Florence has so twined herself about your heart, it takes a sad wrench to give her up. A lady who has travelled all over the world, said to me the other day, "I can leave all other cities without regret, but I never say good-bye to Florence without

tears in my eyes." There are more beautiful cities, much more magnificent, but here there is a fascination which one feels but cannot explain, and which affects alike young and old, one and all who enter the precincts of this charmed city. I have yet to meet any one who, having been in Florence, did not love it. An old man told me that he came to stay a few weeks for his health. He has stayed thirty years, and now could not leave if he would. One of the most charming drives in Florence is by a winding road, among fair villas set in beautiful gardens, to the church of San Miniato, on a high hill overlooking the city. Below us she lies in all her glory of churches and palaces, her dingy, narrow streets hidden by the distance and the Arno, muddy and yellow as the Missouri when one sees it near, transformed into a silver thread spanned by many bridges. The grand and harmonious proportions of the Cathedral show plainly in the black and white marble, while opposite stands the Baptistery with its beautifully bronze doors which Michael Angelo called the Gates of Paradise. Higher still rises the quaint old town of Fiesole, and all over the mountains is the soft purple haze which makes the relief for our eyes after the blinding Italian sun. On this road among the villas, are those of Powers and Ball, the famous sculptors.

The sons of Hiram Powers continue their father's work, and are most genial, courteous gentlemen, but neither possesses the genius of the father. There we saw all of the Powers statues, the Greek slave among them, forever young, forever beautiful, immortal in her sorrow and her purity. Longworth Powers was modelling a head of Emanuel Swedenborg, and near by under a glass case lay the dimpled baby hand of which Hawthorne speaks in his notes, and which brought quick tears to the eyes as we gazed on its delicate beauty.

One of the finest statues in modern art is Ball's "Eve," just waking to the consciousness of Life. The half dreamy, half ecstatic expression of the face is wonderful. I told Mr. Ball that it seemed so to me, but shaking his head he replied that the moment of keenest disappointment is when a work is finished and the artist realizes bitterly how far below his ideal is his creation.

One of the chief attractions of Florence is her gay shops filled with all sorts of tempting things, and especially the lovely mosaics. Here we see tables with exquisite bunches and bouquets of flowers, as perfect as if flung down by some hand that had just plucked them. Pink and white roses, great magnolias, tea roses and scarlet poppies. Then there are tiny clocks with silver bells, and dainty convolvuli, forget-me-nots, daisies, doves, wreaths, and baskets of flowers. Mr. Vanderbilt bought a great many of these clocks when in Florence last spring.

As to the jewelry, the pins, ear-rings, bracelets and necklaces, description fails me. Then in every other window are copies of famous paintings. Fra Angelico's Angels, Dolei's Angel of the Lily, Raphael's, Madonna's and Murillo's. A few steps farther and we reach a curiosity shop with lovely old cabinets, and fayence that would set a China collector wild.

Leghorn seems very tame and uninteresting just now, after the delights of Florence, but it deserves a short notice, as after Genoa it is the most important commercial city in Italy. Livorno, as the Italians call it, is also a famous seaside resort for wealthy Italians, quite an Italian Newport. There are a few rich Americans, and some English here, and they devote themselves to pleasure as if it were the main object of life.

It is getting cool and the season is nearly over, but there are two American men-of-war in the harbor, and for their sakes the festivities have been prolonged a week or two over the usual time. The ships are the "Trenton," the American flagship, with the Admiral and some forty officers on board, and our own ship the "Wyoming." The officers of the latter ship gave a very successful dance last week. The ship was beautifully decorated with flowers and bunting, and although it was rather hot weather, all went merry as a marriage bell. As it is sometimes erroneously supposed by many people that the government pays for all entertainments of this kind, I will take the opportunity to state that not only does every cent come from the officers' private purse, but that nothing is ever furnished them on a cruise except the ship they sail in and the bunk they lie in. The officers provide not only bed-clothes but table furniture, and each pays a certain sum every month for the food necessary for the daily table, quite as if paying board at a hotel.

The amount of rations allowed each officer by the U. S. Government being exactly one hundred dollars a year. I fear her faithful servants, if obliged to make that sum supply their daily bread, would hardly find the necessary strength for the long sea cruise, and dreary night watches, during which they are held responsible for the safety of ship and crew.

The people of Leghorn have been most friendly and courteous to the two ships and the officers, when they leave will carry with them a pleasant impression of generous hospitality. The weather is cool and delightful, the sky blue as a sapphire, the streets are full of people and everybody seems happy and prosperous.

Accommodations for Gentlemen Students.

"Are you going to receive young men into the Seminary again?" is the almost daily inquiry. Our uniform answer is, we have not yet sufficient room to permit it. To answer the many applications we have, we will here explain. For about thirteen years this was a mixed school, having as many young men as young women. Fourteen years ago we were obliged to exclude the young men for want of room. We have since made two large additions to the Seminary, but in each case added room has at once been in demand for young women. In making our last improvement, now just completed, we have prepared room for about eight young men to whom we will give the privileges of the school and the opportunity to do manual labor in part payment therefor. Each can earn probably one-half his expenses during term time, and in many cases work can be given during vacations to pay arrearages. Or, any whom we accept can come during the summer vacation and work in advance on the school year opening in September.

As to whom we will accept we have to say, they must be young men of unexceptionable character, correct habits, in every respect, (no tobacco users or profane persons need apply unless prepared to abstain while here,) who have improvement for their object, and are willing to work hard for themselves and faithfully for us. The advantages of such a place can readily be seen. Young men applying for one of these places will please give at once their references, recommendations, etc., and so far as possible their plans for the future, i. e., if they have a course of study in view, or length of time they wish to study, &c., and we will then select from the candidates those that seem to promise the best. Having but few places to offer, we can afford to be very particular. The first few weeks will be "probationary," and if we find we have made a bad selection, the young man can leave without the mortification of being expelled. Let no truly worthy young man hesitate to apply, and if we cannot give him a place at once we may at some future time.

THE MT. CARROLL SEMINARY,

Carroll County, Ill.,

Opens its 28th year on the second Thursday of September, 1880. For other introductory matter pertaining to the Seminary, see 4th page of the cover of this copy of OREAD.

Board of Instruction,

MRS. F. A. WOOD SHIMER, - Principal.
ADA C. JOY, - - Associate Principal.
H. SHIMER, - - - - A. M. M. D.
CAROLINE WHITE,
RUTH C. MILLS, A. B.
HELEN COOLEY,
SARAH CLARK,
ALICE MERRITT.
ETTA WOOD, - - Assistant Pupil.

Music.

L. M. KENDALL, - - - Director.
MRS. B. F. DEARBORNE HAZZEN, Principal of Vocal Department.
CLARA A. WHITE,
ELLA THOMSON,
BLANCHE STRONG.

Additional teachers in music employed during the year.

Painting and Drawing.

S. B. CLARK.

Elocution.

CLARA A. WHITE.

Lecturers.

HENRY SHIMER, A. M. M. D.
H. W. HAZZEN, Esq.

Directors of Domestic Dep't.

MRS. L. M. HOWARD,
MISS L. BEERS.

Financial Manager.

MRS. F. A. WOOD SHIMER.

CALENDAR.

The academic year is divided into three terms:

Fall Term (28th year) opens on Thursday, Sept. 9, 1880.

Fall Term closes December 22, 1880.

Winter Term opens January 6, 1881.

Winter Term closes March 29, 1881.

Spring Term opens March 30, 1881.

Spring Term closes June 7, 1881.

Summer vacation from June 8 to second Thursday in September, 1881.

GENERAL EXPENSES

Based on an estimate for boarding at $2.91 per week and (with ten per cent. off to yearly patrons, boarding net, $2.62 per week) all other expenses at corresponding low rates, giving total estimate as follows: Boarding, private furnished rooms warmed and lighted, washing and ironing—nine pieces per week, tuition in entire English Course, with privilege of Latin, Vocal Music, Drawing and Elocution, each in class drill, and incidentals, all for

Fall Term of $\frac{15}{37}$ yr. (longest term of year) from $92 to $106.

The difference in rates depends on the room occupied; all are pleasant and well furnished, but differ in size, location and accommodations.

Winter Term, $\frac{12}{37}$ yr., from $73 to $84.

Spring Term, $\frac{10}{37}$ yr., from $61 to $70.

Total gross expense per year, $226 to $260.

From which to yearly patrons ten per cent. is deducted, which gives *net* $203.40 to $234 per year.

Board, tuition as specified above, and *unfurnished room*, net per year, $150 to $175.

Many pupils come to the Seminary for the study of Music alone; some for Music and Painting, and some for Art alone. We make to such a deduction of $30 per year from the above yearly rates. Tuition in Music and use of instrument to be added, as per schedule of Conservatory prices. This class of students do not take the studies of the English Course, but can have all the privileges of class Vocal, class Drawing, class Elocution, Penmanship and Composition work.

Conservatory pupils not taking tuition in English Course, can have board and *unfurnished* room net per year for $120 to $145, to which tuition in Music and use of instrument is to be added.

N. B. It will be seen our terms are very materially reduced to "suit the times." (See article on another page, under head of "Improved Accommodations and Reduced Expenses."

EXTRA (BUT OPTIONAL) EXPENSES FOR ORNAMENTAL BRANCHES, ETC.

Painting in oil colors, instruction per hour.....$	25
Painting in water colors..	20
Drawing, crayoning, wax work, each per hour...	20
Modern Languages, each per year.....	20 00
Greek, per year.....	30 00

Latin free to students boarding in Seminary, and pursuing the regular course.

Elocution in general class free.

Elocution, private classes and private lessons, from 25 cents to $1.00 each.

Telegraphy, with use of instruments, per quarter, $10.

Diploma, $3.

For course of study and the Teachers' provision or System of Pecuniary Aid, see third page of cover

PAYMENTS

Are to be per term in advance. As this is important o the prosperity of such an institution, we urge a strict observance of this requirement. Credit may be given, however, bills being settled by note within fifteen days from entering, reliable reference being named. It will be noticed that a discount of ten per cent. from bills for boarding and tuition in English Course is given yearly patrons, which will be taken from the last payment of the year. It is to be understood that this is made in case the terms of payment, or settlement by note, as named above, are complied with. It is not reasonable to expect us to wait an indefinite time for settlement of bills, either by cash or note, and then make the same discount as to those who, and according to conditions necessary to justify the discount, settle promptly. Again, it is no excuse for delinquency that the "bill is not presented." Our circulars show just what the expenses are, and any one really desirous of being prompt, can at least present an aggregate sum or a sum appoximating to the regular term payments. Where this is not done in the future, we shall feel justified in making the bills at close of the year, without any discounts.

A furnished room has a closet for wardrobe, carpet, bureau, mirror, bedstead — with spring-bed bottom, mattress, pillows, stove, chairs, study stand, washstand, wash bowl, pitcher, or water carrier, broom, dust-pan, kerosene lamp and oil can. In the new building, where warmed by furnaces, of course no stoves are needed.

Students furnish their own towels, napkins, table-fork and teaspoon, and for their beds, each one pair of sheets and one pair of pillow cases, one bed-quilt and one blanket.

Clergymen and missionaries, if engaged in the work of their profession exclusively, or if superannuated, or if deceased, their daughters will have a discount of one-fourth from price of boarding, tuition in English Course, washing, fuel and lights, and use of room. Tuition free in English Course to daughters of soldiers who lost their lives in the service. If the attendance of either of these classes of students is less than a school year, or bills not promptly settled according to above requirements, no discount will be made, but full rates charged same as to any student attending less than a year.

N. B. Comparison of expenses of different schools is expected from those seeking one to patronize We would bespeak for our circular a careful examination. It will be seen we put all in one estimate; thus the cost seems greater than that of some few similar institutions;but when the expense of various necessary items not furnished that must come in as extras in bills of those apparently less expensive schools, as lights, washing, carpets and various articles of furnish,ing, it will be found the aggregate cost far exceeds ours, besides numerous petty annoyances attending the students furnishing themselves. Again, to yearly patrons the discount of ten per cent. reduces the actual cost very much below the apparent cost. Finally, while the apparent cost here is very much less than that of most schools of equal merit, the real cost is no more, and as a rule less than at similar schools claiming especial merit as inexpensive. Examine and note what is furnished.

THERE ARE NO CONCEALED EXTRAS.

We have set forth every item of school expenses necessarily incurred by pupils, and given them so fully and explicity that we flatter ourselves all inquiries are anticipated and answered.

MANUAL LABOR

Is *not required* of any, but opportunity is given all who wish to economize expenses, or who would desire it for the regular exercise it affords, to do from one to three or more hours work per day, for which the pupil is paid by the hour, the price varying from five to fifteen cents per hour, according to the kind of work done, the faithfulness of the worker, and the responsibility involved. Ten cents per hour is the usual average price for domestic labor not involving special responsibility.

IN ORDER TO AID STUDENTS WHO MUST ECONOMIZE,

We rent a few unfurnished rooms to boarders at very low rates. The pupil supplies needed articles for her room, fuel, lights and washing from her home. Those living near Mt. Carroll may thus very materially reduce expenses.

Our desire is to bring the advantages of a first-class institution within the reach of all really worthy young women; hence, let none who are willing to make reasonable sacrifices for an education hesitate to apply to us. We take pleasure in helping those who will help themselves.

APPLICATION FOR ADMISSION

To this school should be made as early as possible, in order to secure choice of rooms. Notwithstanding the largely increased accommodations the last year, a large part of the rooms were occupied, and with the continued rapidly increasing patronage, it is probable that there will be but few, if any, vacancies the coming year, and very soon another building will be required.

Applicants should give name, age, attainments, and probable time of remaining in the institution.

TESTIMONIALS OF CHARACTER

Are expected from all strangers entering. They may be from a pastor or former teacher, or responsible persons of whose standing the principal may learn.

PUNCTUALITY.

A high standard of punctuality is required in every department of duty; without it, character for study and scholarship cannot be maintained. A pupil cannot lose a single study hour with impunity hence it will not be allowed save in cases of absolute necessity. If education is worth anything, it is worth what it costs to make it thorough. It is therefore expected that every pupil will be in her place at the appointed time, even at the expense of personal sacrifice and inconvenience.

Any accepted applicant being disappointed in her purpose to enter school, should give immediate notice, that the vacancy may be filled.

NO DEDUCTION

Will be made to any student who shall leave the institution before the close of the term, unless notice be given of such intention on entering, or in case of protracted illness of the pupil.

No deductions for absence from the school or family during the session, except in case of severe illness, and that for a longer period than three weeks. No one will leave the institution on the plea of illness but by the advice of a physician. In case of sickness, immediate attention is given by the Principals to the wants of the patient, and the care and comforts of home provided.

A request for the student to leave the institution to visit home or for any other purpose, should be *addressed directly to the Principals* from parents or guardians.

DAMAGES.

The occupants of each room shall be answerable for the damages done to it during the time of occupancy.

BOOKS, STATIONERY, ETC.

Much annoyance is sometimes occasioned to teachers and pupils by a want of uniformity in the editions of the same work for text books. To obviate this difficulty, and as a convenience to pupils, there will be kept in the Seminary all books, sheet music, stationery, etc., they may be needed for sale to pupils at the lowest prices. These are CASH articles, and in case credit is desired, an additional per cent. must be paid by those accommodated. It is hoped, however, none will ask it. Text books in the regular English course may be rented by pupils who do not feel able to purchase.

TEXT BOOKS.

Elocution, Griffith's; Speller, Sander's; Penmanship, Spencerian System; Arithmetic, Stoddard's Series; Geography, Monteith's Independ't Course; Grammar, Clark's; United States and General History, Anderson's; Physiology, Cutter's; Zoology, Orton's; Botany, Grays; Algebra, Stoddard's Complete; Rhetoric, Hart's; Natural Philosophy, Cooley's; Geometry and Trigonometry, Davies'

Legendre; Astronomy,——; Chemistry, Youman's; Geology, Hitchcock's; Political Economy,——; Mental Philosophy, Haven's; Butler's Analogy; Moral Science, Wayland's; Criticism, Kames' Elements; Logic, Jevon's; English and American Literature, Hart's; Evidences of Christianity, Hopkin's; Latin Grammar and Reader, Harkness'; Cæsar's Commentaries, Harkness'; Virgil, Chase's; French Grammar, Fasquelle's; German, Ottoe's.

MODE OF STUDY.

The boarding pupils study in their private rooms, and thus enjoy advantages for investigation and thought which a public school room cannot furnish.

Teachers' meetings are held each week, and the progress of pupils are reported to Principals, and the standing of each carefully considered.

COMPOSITION WORK.

In addition to the usual essays required of students, our pupils meet twice a week in classes, and receive general instruction in composition and careful criticism upon work done in class. Abstracts in history, literature, and kindred studies are required, and thus every opportunity is given for practice that young ladies may be able to express thought easily and well. That our method in this department is a good one, is evident from the satisfaction and pleasure the pupils derive from this study and practice.

EXAMINATIONS,

Both written and oral occur monthly, and a report of the standing of each student is sent to parents or guardian. Should any young lady enter the institution whose early advantages have not been such as to permit the test of a public examination, it may be private by special request to the Director of Studies.

Drawing classes for all meet every other day, alternating with those in Penmanship. Whatever may be the advancement of pupils otherwise, they will be required to devote time and attention to reading, spelling, and penmanship, if found deficient in these branches.

A class in Vocal Music, free to all, meets twice a week.

The creditable completion of either course of study entitles the pupil to a diploma.

A pupil of superior ability and application may complete it in less time. Those whose attainments admit of it may enter an advanced class, and graduate as soon as they pass an examination in the required studies, provided an unexceptionable deportment is maintained. Our system of instruction contemplates a thorough preparation for the ordinary duties of life; a proper cultivation of the higher elements of human nature —that young ladies may be suitably prepared for what should be the higher duties and enjoyments of life.

Students entering the freshman year will be examined upon all studies in the Preparatory Course. No student will receive a diploma without having completed the several branches in the Seminary, or passed an examination upon work done elsewhere. This will be demanded in future of all unless the testimonials of scholarship are from parties who are known to be strict in their requirements.

It is intended to lengthen the course by introducing more history and literature, and possibly other branches. The present senior and junior classes will be permitted to graduate by completing the course of study as given in this number of THE OREAD.

DIPLOMAS

With the usual honors conferred upon those completing satisfactorily the Collegiate Course, and teachers' diploma upon those finishing the Normal Course.

PHYSICAL CULTURE,

The importance of which cannot be over estimated in any system of education, receives attention. As an aid and incentive to proper exercise, a complete gymnastic apparatus and health lift are furnished. A fine grape arbor, twelve feet wide and three hundred long, gives a superior out-door gymnasium for the students. Added to this, is some six hundred feet of piazza which affords a pleasant promenade at all times and a place of exercise in bad weather.

BOARDING.

The board furnished is decidedly superior to that usually accredited to boarding schools, thus removing the reproach often, and in some cases too, justly connected with them. Every proper means is used to secure all that cordial home feeling which is desirable and essential to induce proper improvement of time. Pupils can spend their vacations at the Seminary if desired. All students not having homes in or near the city, are expected to board in the Seminary, unless special arrangements are made with the Principal. This is required for the reason that many pupils if not subject to the restraining influence of teachers may form habits of seeking society and amusements which may be highly pernicious to school duties.

CALLS.

The private rooms of the boarders are strictly prohibited to the day scholars, and all callers or visitors, without permission from the Principals, and all calls must be received in the Reception Room or Library.

No young lady will receive calls from young gentlemen in town, unless introduced by the Principals, parents or guardians. Persons calling on pupils will please send their names and requests to the Principals. No stranger will be received as visitor to a pupil unless satisfactory evidence is given that the visitor is known and approved by the parents or guardians. If a gentleman, he will be expected to present to the Principal a note of introduction, and permission for, or approval of, the visit or call from the parents or guardian.

VISITING ON THE SABBATH,

Receiving visits, or traveling to or from home, will not be permitted, except in cases of extreme necessity.

All pupils are expected to attend church and Bible class on the Sabbath, at such places as the parents or guardian may designate except when the weather is unfavorable or the pupil not well. Reasonable excuses of course are excepted.

THE CLOTHING

Of pupils should be plain and neat; extravagance in dress and jewelry are particularly deprecated. Every article of clothing and bedding must be distinctly marked with the owner's name, before it can be received into the laundry.

In the outfit, rubber overshoes, umbrellas, towels, table napkins, &c., should not be forgotten.

If parents or guardians wish to furnish pocket money for necessary purchases, it should be deposited with the Principal or in the Seminary safe.

BORROWING OR LENDING MONEY,

Or any article of clothing among students, is strictly forbidden. Merchants and shop-keepers in town are earnestly requested not to give credit to any student, unless previous permission to that effect is given by the parents or guardians in writing.

CORRESPONDENCE.

An extensive trifling correspondence is highly pernicious to pupils, and should not be allowed. Parents will communicate their wishes in this matter, and furnish to the Principals a list of correspondents approved by them.

Should pupils in their correspondence with home friends express dissatisfaction, or complain of the rules of the school, or anything pertaining thereto, the Principals earnestly urge the propriety and justice of being informed without delay, in order that the wrong, if there be any, may be searched out and corrected. A prompt, frank communication from the persons immediately concerned, will receive that attention the importance of the case may demand. All telegrams should be addressed to the Principal.

Conservatory of Music.

A systematic course of study, with well defined grades, is evidently necessary in an institution of this kind, to give music a place among other branches of instruction. Such a course we subjoin, through variety given to the pupil's work, to acquaint them with the different schools of musical composition, as well as to assist in the rendering of the best compositions of first-class writers, both ancient and modern. The sonatas of Haydn, Mozart and Beethoven will occupy a regular portion of the pupil's attention, and the cultivation of the tastes and appreciation of the pupils will be constantly kept in mind.

The department of organ playing will receive special attention, and will include the works of the best classic writers. Pupils will be taught to play a score correctly without the use of the old-fashioned "thorough bass" figuring, which involved constant violation of the rules of strict musical composition, and which has no place in modern organ playing. Knowledge of the construction of the pipe organ of the present day will be imparted, together with instruction in the department of registration.

It will be the aim of the instructor to assist the student in harmony to a practical comprehension of the rules of musical composition, and to encourage and cultivate whatever germs of talent may show themselves.

The "thorough bass" mentioned above is incidental to harmony and is included in it. The study of "harmony" or "musical theory" will further be made practical by being called to the pupil's attention in connection with piano forte and organ playing, enabling the performer to obtain an understanding of the construction of what she is playing. A mastery of grammar is not more indespensible to the accomplished orator, than a mastery of harmony is to one who would excel in music. It must underlie all sound culture.

The system of daily lessons in music has been tested here eighteen years. Its advantages are various and need not be enumerated. The results are the most thorough and complete musical discipline, building up a conservatory of music second to none, in completeness and size, employing, as the conservatory alone does, seven or more professors and teachers. It may be seen the advantages here offered are fully equal to those of the best eastern conservatories, while the expenses are very much less.

COURSE OF STUDY IN MUSIC.

The several branches in the conservatory, include Elementary, Technical and advanced Piano Forte studies, Solo and Ensemble playing, German, French and Italian singing, Cultivation of the Voice and Vocalization, Sight Reading and Class Singing, Organ, Guitar, Harmony and Musical Composition.

COURSE OF PIANO FORTE STUDY.

FIRST GRADE.—*a* (Muller, "42 instructive pieces:") *b* (Durerunoy, "Ecole premiere;") *c* (Lemoine, Op. 37.)

SECOND GRADE. — *a* (Loeschhorun, Op. 84, book 2;) *b* (Berteni, Op. 100;) *c* (Heller, Op. 47.)

THIRD GRADE.—*a* (Berteni, Op. 29;) *b* (Heller, Op. 46;) *c* (Bach, "fifteen inventions.")

FOURTH GRADE.—*a* (Beren's newest school of velocity," second book;) *b* (Heller, Op. 45;) *c* (Carl Eshman, Op. 22, two books.

FIFTH GRADE.—*a* (Heller, Op. 90, two books;) *b* (Cramer's forty-two studies;) *c* (Moscheles, Op. 73.)

SIXTH GRADE.—*a* Moscheles, Op. 70; *b* Bach, "Preludes and Figures."

One, and in many cases, two sets of the above studies will be used by each pupil in the successive grades of study.

COURSE OF ORGAN STUDY.

FIRST GRADE.—*a* Rink's "First Three Months at the Organ; *b* "Thirty Elementary Studies," by Best.

SECOND GRADE.—*a* First Book of Rink's Organ School; *b* Whiting's First Six Months at the Organ.

THIRD GRADE.—*a* Dudley Buck's "Eight Studies in Pedal Phrasing;" *b* Bach's easier preludes and figures.

FOURTH GRADE. — Rink's Organ School, fourth and fifth books.

GUITAR.—Carcassi's Method.

The utmost thoroughness will be insisted upon in each and all of the above departments, and no pupil will be allowed to rush over piano studies, as scholars are too frequently permitted to do.

The class of music used as solos will be such as shall not only amuse, but which, comprehending more nearly the province of music, shall elevate and refine those who shall listen to such compositions.

VOCALIZATION.

It is perhaps more difficult in voice building to specify a particular course than in any other branch of the science of music. We seldom meet with two voices alike, or that would admit of like training.

The teacher must carefully examine each voice in charge, ascertain exactly its requirements, and then select such studies from standard works as will be the best

adapted to its improvement. Bassini's exercises for beginners; exercises for breathing properly; Solfeggio practice, as preparatory to pronunciation; study of the Italian vowels; Vaccai's practical method of Italian singing, with English translation; Coeone's studies for strengthening and developing the voice; studies in Expression and Phrasing; Select English and Italian Songs; Studies by Marchesi, Panofka, Bordagni; Selections from Operas; Lambert's Studies of Bravura, and others are used according to the requirements of the pupil; but to encourage, at first, slow, and careful practice, with a view to blending the registers together so delicately that no break can be perceived throughout the entire compass of the voice—making all the tones firm and equal, also of a clear and natural quality, should be the aim of the teacher.

DIPLOMAS IN MUSIC

Are conferred upon those who complete the prescribed course of study satisfactorily. Both Diplomas and Medals conferred on those who add to the above superior excellence in expression and execution. An Extended Course of Music, occupying one and two years, is arranged, which some of our students take after completeing the regular course and receive their Diplomas.

The instruments in use in the institution are far superior to those usually found for practice. Of pianos, organs, melodeons, guitars, &c., (including occasional ones brought by students), there are over thirty in use in the building. Among them is a parlor grand piano, a magnificent Chickering upright piano, and two large double bank organs, with 12 and 16 stops, and full pedal bass, giving every requisite for acquiring the touch and use of the church organ.

TERMS AND EXPENSES IN THE MUSICAL CONSERVATORY.

The cost of instruction we believe we have reduced to the lowest possible figures for a first-class institution. Besides the lessons given by the musical director and by the principal of vocal department, several associate teachers, who are thoroughly competent instructors, give lessons under the supervision of the Director and Principal, who are responsible for the conduct of the entire conservatory. Every pupil's standing and classification is determined by either the Director, or Principal of Vocal, and their lessons directed and controlled by them, whether under their daily instruction or under that of an assistant. Thus, while pupils taught by an assistant have instructions at a very low price, they really have the benefit of the large experience of the Director and Principal.

CONSERVATORY EXPENSES.

Instruction in Piano, Organ (Pedal Bass) and Guitar Music; Vocalization, (voice building,) and Harmony with musical composition, for each.

Private daily lessons per year,.....	$48 00
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Harmony; two lessons per week, one hour each, four in class, per year.....	25 00
Private daily lessons from Music Director or Principal of Vocal Department, per year.....	97 00
Private lessons from same, two per week, (same as daily) per year,	40 00
Class lesson half hour each in class of two, every other day, from Director or Principal per year..	50 00
Class lesson, half hour each, in class of two, with two lessons per week from Director or Principal, for one year.....	40 00
Harmony and Musical Composition, class of four, from Director two lessons per week of one hour each, per year.....	40 00
Use of Piano or Organ, one hour per day for one year.....	10 00
Use of large Pedal Bass Organ, one hour per day for one year.....	13 00

The arrangement of terms, it is apparent, brings the very highest order of instruction within the reach of those to whom otherwise it would be wholly inaccessable; instruction, which, in the large cities costs $4 or $5 per lesson, is here furnished at a mere nominal cost. While, therefore, the Conservatory offers to the wealthy the best advantages money can procure, it also offers the same advantages to those of limited means.

DEPATRMENT OF ART

Given a prominence not usual in Literary Institutions. Here it has the same careful attention as the Collegiate Department, and many students come for Painting and Music only. It is so graded that all who desire can graduate with the same honors as in Music.

THE ART COURSE

Comprises Penciling, Crayons, Water Colors, and Oil Painting, and is arranged as follows:

First Year.—Pencil Drawing in Landscape, Flowers, Fruit and Figures —Elements in Perspective.

Second Year.— Crayons and Water Colors, with Practical Perspective.

Third Year. — Oil Painting from copies, to acquire manual execution.

Fourth Year.— Oil Painting in connection with Aerial Perspective and higher studies.

Students wishing longer practice in the different branches of Oil Painting, can devote less time to the studies in the second year, though all are recommended. The course of Perspective will embody the system of Chapman, Pensly, Krusi and others, with practical application of sketching from Nature.

The first elements of Drawing and Perspective, which are now so essential to all, especially to every teacher, are given free each year, but proficiency in the branches can only be gained by more thorough drill.

The object of the course is to educate the mind, as well as the eye and hand, that the pupil may be able rightly to appreciate and perpetuate the beauties of Nature, rather than to "paint pictures."

Modeling in wax will be taught as desired through the course.

To those who wish to devote themselves entirely to Painting, a system of private reading will be furnished, and other helps to a rightful understanding of the Theory and History of Art.

Many come to us with the intention of making a specialty of Music or Art, who wish to pursue studies in connection with either one of these, but are unable to remain for a sufficient length of time to complete the Collegiate Course. To such we would especially recommend the following: The Common branches, History of Greece, Rome, France and England, Physiology, Rhetoric, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Botany, English and American literature, Kames' Elements of Criticism and German.

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The *Scientific American* contains two full page illustrations of Captain Eads' proposed railway for transporting ships with their cargo across continents.

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In addition to the large number of engravings, illustrative of engineering works, inventions and new discoveries which appear weekly, the *Scientific American* has, during the past year, devoted considerable space to illustrating and describing leading establishments devoted to different manufacturing industries.

This feature has added very much to the attractiveness and usefulness of the paper. More than fifty of the most important industrial establishments of our country have been illustrated, and the processes of the different manufactures described in its columns. The *Scientific American* has been published for more than thirty-four years by Munn & Co., 37 Park Row, N. Y., and has attained a larger weekly circulation than all similar papers published in the country. The publishers assure the public that they have not printed less than 50,000 copies a week for several months.

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To further aid in the elevation of the common schools in the State, and especially in Carroll County, the Principal will give tuition free in the entire Teacher's Course to one student from each County in the State, and to one student from each Township in Carroll County, Ill. Students wishing to avail themselves of this provision may apply to School Commissioners of the County in which they reside, who will, after an examination give preference to those giving the greatest promise of usefulness. The Commissioner in making selections, will be careful to recommend only candidates of irreproachable moral character, and of decidedly good or more than ordinary ability, to the end that the energies of the institution may not be wasted upon unworthy or incompetent persons. The schools of the people demand the best talent and the highest character on the part of those who aspire to the responsible office of teacher in them. Deficiencies arising from want of proper culture can be supplied, but not natural talent. The candidates applying are required to be: 1st.—Not less than sixteen years of age. 2d.—To produce a certificate of good moral character, signed by responsible persons. 3d.—To board in the institution, under the special supervision of the Principals.

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For twelve years both ladies and gentlemen were received as students. The building became so crowded, and the demand for rooms so great, it was impossible to accommodate all; hence it was decided best to refuse gentlemen, and receive ladies only. Still more room was needed, and in 1866—7 the Principal made a second addition to the original building, hoping to again be able to accommodate all who might wish to come. In this they were disrppointed, as most of the rooms were in demand for ladies as soon as completed, and no room for gentlemen students.

Thus it Continues a Ladies' Seminary.

In 1870, Miss GREGORY retired from the Institution, Mrs. SHIMER purchasing her interest, thus becoming sole proprietor. Miss A. C. JOY (Miss GREGORY's successor) is a lady eminently fitted for the position, and the steadily increasing prosperity of the institution the past seven years, is largely due to the superior ability and judicious zeal brought into the work by Miss JOY. Of the financial management, which has been one and the same in the hands of Mrs. F. A. W. SHIMER for over a quarter of a century, the unprecedented success of the enterprise is sufficient comment. Under this management the Mt. Carroll Seminary has attained a position as an educational institution second to no similar one West or East, and a credit financially that but very few exclusively business enterprises ever command.

The Continued Growth of the School

Has made repeated additions necessary, till the fourth building (third addition made by the Principal) is just finished. In this last addition, which nearly doubles the accommodations, the appointments are very much superior to anything before furnished. Modern improvements in modes of heating, ventilating, lighting, water supply, &c., give to the students a home not only of comfort and health, but of pleasure, satisfying to those accustomed to homes of luxury.

Never has the value of an efficient business management been more apparent than in the great improvements, still in progress, of the past two years. Difficulties incident to the peculiar state of "the times" have been met and overcome, and a work accomplished in the erection of the large addition just completed, that would have disheartened the best of financiers. The reward is already apparent in the marked impetus given to the entire working of the institution, and the promise of a still larger increase of patronage. Says an eminent D. D. of Chicago, in a letter to the Principal, "Yours is the only institution in our knowledge that moves steadily forward without any whining or begging."

Never in this quarter of a century has the Principal once asked a person for his or her patronage. Never has an agent been employed to solicit pupils or funds. Thus the school has not had the benefit of the means used in all other institutions to spread widely its name and reputation, and hence it is not surprising that in many localities it is unknown. Its students have, as a rule, been of a character to commend the school, and they prove a most successful advertisement of its worth. As the number increases, and its Alumni scatter, to nearly every State in the Union, the influence widens. This institution can show a record of steady, healthy growth and prosperity, that can safely challenge a compeer.

The Institution Has a Delightful Site,

Containing twenty-four acres, located in the city of Mt. Carroll, Carroll county, Illinois, ten miles from the Mississippi river. The R. & S. W. division of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway (formerly known as the Western Union) passes through the place, opening direct communication east via Freeport to Chicago, Milwaukee, Racine, &c., and west via Savanna, the nearest point on the Mississippi river, to Fulton, Clinton, Rock Island, &c., and all points north, south and west, thus making the place easy of access.

The Seminary Grounds are Handsomely Laid Out

And ornamented with evergreens and deciduous trees of nearly every variety grown in this latitude. Spacious flower gardens filled with plants, give abundant bloom the entire season. For winter ornamentation, a conservatory is added to the new building. On the Seminary grounds and farm, is grown every variety of fruit and vegetable of this climate. Some two thousand apple trees, two acres of grapes, with every other hardy fruit in equal abundance, are cultivated for the exclusive use of the institution.

The Health of the Institution

Justly claims attention. Sickness among the students rarely occurs. We are now entering upon the twenty-seventh year in our history, and during this entire period, only two deaths have occurred among the students, and these at intervals of twenty years. A more healthy location can scarcely be found, or better sanitary regulations be devised than at this institution.

While we as a school enjoy immunity from cases of severe illness, there is yet a fruitful source of sickness, to which we in common with other institutions of this kind are exposed and for which our patrons are responsible. To explain, we quote from the catalogues of our sister institutions: "We request that you do not send boxes of rich cake and confectionary to your daughters." "Also that you do not furnish them money with which to buy these things. They are a fruitful source of sickness." "Parents send us headache and dyspepsia by express. We cannot send them back, they stay to plague us. It gives a child a moment's pleasure, and this through appetite." It always teaches selfish, unwomanly ways; it breeds discontent; it interupts studies: it puts a premium upon sickness and mistaken kindness. Our table is alike for all, and enough for every want of health.

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